

Nama : Syifa Devia
Nim : 09031181722016
Kelas : Sistem Informasi Reguler 4B
Mata Kuliah : Metodologi Penelitian

1. Menentukan jurnal sesuai dengan bidang pilihan
2. Menentukan detail problem dari jurnal tersebut

Bidang pilihan : e-governance

1. Shifting from research governance to research ethics: A novel paradigm for ethical review in community-based research (2015)



Masalah yang terjadi pada jurnal

1. area abu-abu metodologi / masalah etik dalam komite etik tradisional dan menyarankan itu adalah cara yang berbeda, lebih berdaya, mempertimbangkan pertimbangan etis dengan CBPR.
2. Meskipun peserta cara keseluruhan positif tentang pengalaman mereka dengan NZEC, ada beberapa masalah yang juga mereka identifikasi. Satu yang dicatat beberapa peserta adalah bahwa NZEC, sebagai entitas baru, belum tentu diakui oleh yang lain etik dalam komunitas, dan mempertanyakan apa arti persetujuan etik dari NZEC sebenarnya. Sekaligus, ini terkait dengan legitimasi dan masalah NZEC

telahterbataspengaruhdankehadiranbersamakomiteetikatradisional.
Merekamencatatadanyakebutuhanuntukprofilpublik yang lebihbesarsebagaireputasi
NZEC.

3. Ada masalahprivasi di sinitetapipenelitipercaya NZEC
melangkahisingkatnyabukandenganmengomentarimetodologi penelitiantetapietika
proyekpenelitianitusendiri.

4. Secarakeseluruhan, komentarpesertadalampenelitianinimenekankan NZEC
sebagaiorganisasi yang lebihselarasdenganmasalahetikapenelitian
dibesarkanolehpenelitiatasnamapesertapenelitianmerekadaripadaperlindunganinstitu
sional yang dikenalsebagaitatakelola penelitian.

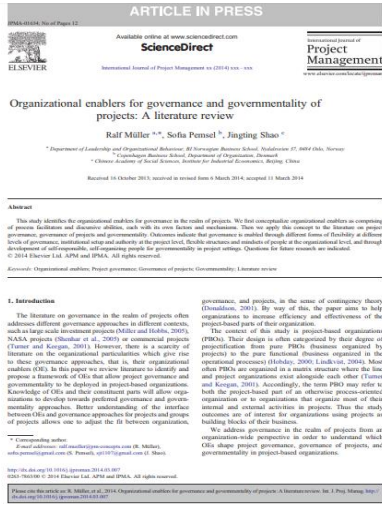
2. Governing the smart city: a review of the literature on smart urban governance (2015)



Masalah yang terjadi pada jurnal

1. Masalahkekuasaandandemokrasimemainkanperankuncidalampublikasi yang berfokuspada
mendapatkanlegitimasitatakelolakotamelalui kotapintarsebagaisuatu proses.
2. Meningkatkan pencariansinergiteknologisosialdaritingkatorganisasiketingkatsistem
erkotaantumemilikikelebihantetapi penelitianterhadapmasalahiniharusmenghindar
ipenyederhanaanperkawinbaruantarateknologidantanansosial.

3. Organizational enablers for governance and governmentality of projects: A literature review (2014)



Masalah yang terjadi pada jurnal

- 1. Faktor-faktor lain termasuk keberadaankerangkatatakelola yang memungkinkanpemerintahan berbagaiprojekmenggunakannilaibersamadandisinkronkan rutinitas, semuadidukungolehlembagapemerintahandanperantara manajemenbersediauntukmengoordinasikanprojekdanmenyelesaikannya masalah.

4. Food security governance: a systematic literature review



Masalah yang terjadi pada jurnal

- 1. Konseptualisasi ini

tampaknyamenyiratkan, bahwaketahananpanganadalahmasalah yang mencakupskalaspasialdanyurisdiksi

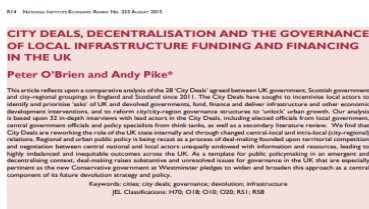
2,belumjelasapa sebenarnya dimaksud dengan tatakelola ketahanan pangan

3.Kedua, terlepas darimeningkatnyaperhatian padaketahananpangan pemerintahan, mayoritas publikasi yang ditinjau adalah dari sifat konseptual atau normatif.

4.Ketiga, sebagian besar literatur saat ini berfokus pada seperti apa tatakelola ketahanan pangan seharusnya idealnya, daripada bagaimana sistem tatakelola berfungsinya saat ini

5.Pointer akhir adalah bahwa meskipun 'tatakelola ketahanan pangan' adalah a judul dan perspektif yang nyaman untuk mempelajari mengarahkan proses dan interaksi melalui makanan yang mana (dalam) keamanan ditangani, pendekatan yang teralukakuharus dihindari dalam penelitian masa depan.

5. City Deals, Decentralisation and the Governance of Local Infrastructure Funding and Financing in the UK(2015)



Introduction

The 'City Deals' introduced in 2011 by the Conservative and Liberal Democrat coalition government involved central government and its direct (city-regional) groups of local authorities in England and Scotland, with 28 City Deals formally agreed. As a novel and innovative form of central-local relations and public policy-making involving negotiated agreement (see, for example, O'Brien, 2015), the City Deals provide a fruitful case to explain how, why and where the governance of infrastructure funding and financing is transforming and to investigate its ramifications in relation to the economic and governance of decentralisation in the UK's nations, regions and cities.

The City Deals have been used primarily to incentivise coalitions of local state actors in several areas to develop strategies and identify and generate propositions or 'sinks' of UK and devolved governments, to fund, finance and deliver infrastructure, and to formulate and implement new initiatives in policy areas such as skills and business support. The funding agreements and programmes 'better reflect' local strategies and priorities, and government structures are reworked to 'unlock' city-regional growth and development (Cabinet Office, 2011).

* Centre for Urban and Regional Development Studies (CURDS), Newcastle University. E-mail: peter.o'brien@ncl.ac.uk or andy.pike@ncl.ac.uk. Thanks to the editors of the special issue and the reviewers for their comments, and the participants in the meeting that informed this research. This article is based on research undertaken as part of the Infrastructure Relations (IRIS), Innovation and Investment for Local Delivery (IILDD) research areas funded by the Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council (EPSRC) and the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) (Grant reference: EP/K011700/1) (Engineering and ESRC awards).

Masalah yang terjadi pada jurnal

1. adalah masalah substantif bagi pembuat kebijakan dalam konteks informal, desentralisasi dan devolusi asimetris di Indonesia Negara kesatuan Inggris di mana transaksi kota telah dimainkan peran yang muncul dan berpengaruh.

6. Food and the City: Urban Scale Food System Governance (2015)



Food and the City: Urban Scale Food System Governance

Gareth Hayson¹

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Abstract Food insecurity in urban areas, particularly in developing countries, is a persistent yet poorly understood phenomenon. Food security interventions have primarily focused on ensuring food availability, a focus that has resulted in predominantly production-oriented responses that presuppose a rural challenge, overlooking urban food insecurity challenges. This view generally precipitates welfare or project-driven interventions in urban areas that are predominantly reactive, lacking strategic focus. Within the context of converging and mutually reinforcing global transitions, including the second urban transition, the food system transition and the nutrition transition, alternative urban food governance innovations are emerging. Urban food governance innovations are particularly evident in the Global North, with an emerging trend in South American cities. A gap exists in understanding food governance processes in growing South African cities, in particular how these processes interact with a wider discourse on food system change. This paper draws on original analysis of emerging food governance trends and posits that a food lens offers opportunities to explore innovative forms of urban governance, participatory planning and citizen-driven food policy formulation.

Keywords Food security · Urban · Scale · Transitions · Urban food governance

Introduction

For centuries food and cities had a symbiotic relationship. Food shaped cities. Food influenced the location, design, economics and politics of cities. For many cities, their ability to ensure food availability determined their stature (Steel 2008). Recently,

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Masalah yang terjadi pada jurnal

1. perjuangan kerawanan pangan untuk mengintegrasikan masalah ketersediaan, akses, pemanfaatan, dan stabilitas. Di negara yang didominasi perkotaan seperti Afrika Selatan, dan di negara-negara selatan lainnya yang mengalami urbanisasi cepat, paradigma produksi pedesaan tidak memadai.
 2. masalah ini terkait dengan dinamika perkotaan tertentu seperti hunian dan sanitasi yang buruk, kerentanan meningkat.
 3. Fokus pada masalah-masalah seperti ketidaksetaraan nutrisi dan diet yang buruk, peran besar pengecer, akses makanan terbatas untuk kelompok rentan, kebutuhan untuk pemberian makan darurat program dan munculnya pergerakan makanan perkotaan yang berbeda terlihat jelas di sebagian besar dari kota-kota internasional yang ditinjau.
7. Supporters and football governance, from customers to stakeholders: A literature review and agenda for research(2015)

SPORT, No. of Pages: 32

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Review

Supporters and football governance, from customers to stakeholders: A literature review and agenda for research

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ABSTRACT

The commercial and political development of association football (soccer) in Europe has transformed the relationship between the sport and its fans. A range of public governance mechanisms that should be regarded as allowing them a greater voice in the governance of the sport is highlighted. The article reviews the empirical evidence on the role of supporters in increased public governance in football and through sports management. Academic attention that has been directed into this area with links emerging between the analysis of supporter engagement at the macro (governance) level with a fan and activism at the micro level (individual, sub-segment groups). The study of supporters has predominantly focused on their as consumers and it needs to consider a new paradigm around the importance of their involvement in club activities, from supporting to creating policy developments. By doing so, it will be possible to reconcile the existing disparate bodies of work to give a greater understanding of the new demands from the supporters and, moreover, the literature will be better placed to have an impact, have a contribution to public policy and academic research to consider their existing agenda in terms of supporter involvement in football governance.

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In 20th May 2013, a capacity crowd of 46,000 FC United of Manchester (FCUM) fans watched their local non-league football team take on Port Vale in the Football League Cup at their new ground, the 'New Broadhall Park stadium'. What was unique about the game however, was not the international opposition (the visitors of the Eastwood Cup in 1961 and 1982) but the home club. FCUM was founded only in 2005 by fans of another European giant, Manchester United (MU), that were disillusioned with the takeover of MU by the American Glazer family. According to their distributed MU United club's own records did not respect the traditions of the club, prioritising profits over any sense of community (Dixon, 2007). Moreover, these MU supporters felt their opinions were not taken into account by the club. Thus, they decided to leave

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E-mail address: b.garcia@lboro.ac.uk (B. Garcia).
The article refers to associated football club website for the use of any further information that may be available.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.smr.2014.08.006>
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Masalah yang terjadi pada jurnal

1. Pertama, sebagian besar penelitian empiris yang melihat keterlibatan pendukung dalam tata kelola dari perspektif suporter difokuskan pada level klub.
2. Kedua, kecenderungan untuk fokus pada studi kasus tunggal dalam isolasi tidak memfasilitasi perbandingan dan generalisasi.
3. Ketiga, meskipun istilah 'keterlibatan pendukung' banyak fitur dalam wacana kebijakan saat ini, ini belum didefinisikan. Apa keterlibatan pendukung, dan apa batasannya? Tampaknya penting bahwa istilah yang sangat diandalkan adalah didefinisikan dalam beberapa cara.
4. Masalah terakhir yang harus diatasi, dan mungkin yang paling tepat mengingat konteks kebijakan saat ini, adalah kebutuhan untuk melanjutkan, wawasan yang mendalam dan seimbang ke dalam model Pendukung Langsung

8. Nonprofit–Public Collaborations: Understanding Governance Dynamics(2014)

Article

Nonprofit–Public Collaborations: Understanding Governance Dynamics

Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly 1–23
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DOI: 10.1177/0899764014528000

Chris Cornforth¹, John Paul Hayes¹, and Siv Vangen¹

Abstract
As many of the challenges facing society are too complex to be addressed by single organizations working alone, nonprofit organizations are increasingly working in collaboration with public authorities. The governance of nonprofit–public collaborations is important for their effectiveness, yet it remains poorly understood. Drawing on case study research, this article examines and develops an extant conceptual model developed by Takahashi and Smeyers that seeks to explain the formation and demise of nonprofit collaborations in terms of “collaborative windows” and the ability to adapt initial governance structures. The research finds that while initial governance structures are an important constraint on development, they can be adapted and changed. It also suggests that the development of collaborations is not only influenced by changes in the collaborative window but also by how key actors in the collaboration respond to important internal tensions.

Keywords
collaboration, public authorities, governance, collaborative windows, collaborative entrepreneurs, tensions

Introduction
Given the complexity of many social, environmental, and economic problems facing communities, nonprofit organizations are increasingly collaborating with public authorities. Nonprofit research has yet to address these developments satisfactorily. As

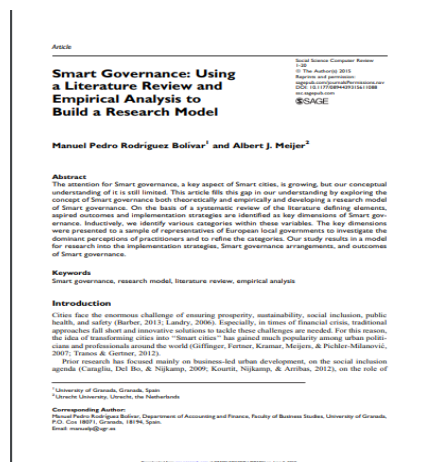
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Masalah yang terjadi pada jurnal

1. Pertama, temuan kami menunjukkan bahwa empat aliran yang terdiri dari jendela kolaboratif tidak independen, sebagaimana dinyatakan dalam model sebelumnya, tetapi saling tergantung.
2. Kedua, mengacu pada sifat berumur pendek dari banyak kolaborasi, Takahashi dan Smutny (2002) mengemukakan bahwa ketidakmampuan untuk menyesuaikan hasil struktur tata kelola awal dalam kematian mereka.
3. Ketiga, dan mungkin yang paling penting, temuan kami menunjukkan bahwa kolaborasi juga menghadapi ketegangan internal yang penting dan tantangan yang muncul yang harus diatasi oleh mereka yang mengatur dan mengelola kolaborasi.
4. Akhirnya, temuan kami memiliki implikasi penting bagi para peneliti yang tertarik pada tata kelola dan efektivitas organisasi nirlaba.

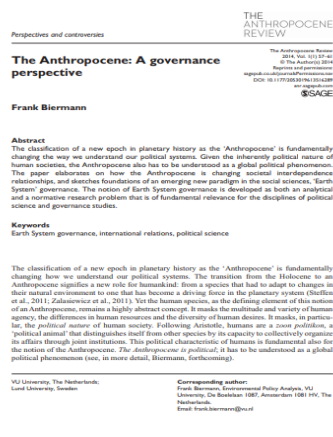
9. Smart Governance: Using a Literature Review and Empirical Analysis to Build a Research Model (2015)



Masalah yang terjadi pada jurnal

1. Pertama, beberapa penulis menyoroti pengaruh tata kelola yang cerdas terhadap kinerja ekonomi kota.
2. Kedua, beberapa penulis mengidentifikasi layanan yang berpusat pada warga negara sebagai ambisi utama pemerintahan yang Cerdas
3. kinerja ekologis adalah hasil lain yang diharapkan berasal dari tata kelola yang cerdas.

10. The Anthropocene: A governance perspective(2014)



Masalah yang terjadi pada jurnal

1. saling ketergantungan baru ini muncul dari fungsi Sistem Bumi yang mengubah polusi lokal menjadi perubahan sistem global yang memengaruhi tempat-tempat lain yang memiliki (banyak) lebih sedikit berkontribusi terhadap masalah, dengan contohnya adalah perubahan iklim, penipisan ozon stratosfer, yang distribusi global polutan organik persisten dan penyebaran spesies global yang potensial kerusakan ekosistem lokal.